

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. MERCER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 24, 1862

The deluded votaries of secession and insurrection, who cast away the great weapon of democracy, the ballot box, and took up the weapon of tyrants, the sword, are now, groaning under every form of evils which can affect a people. Reduced to the very depths of destitution, they now find themselves not only poor but slaves to their despotic government. The people who used to complain of Northern interference, now find that their new masters interfere officiously in their most private affairs, commanding what crops they shall sow, and at what prices they shall sell them, and limiting the quantity of meat and salt that private citizens shall keep in their houses! This is not merely suffering, it is humiliation, not the less severe, from the consciousness that it is richly merited. The rebels have not yet travelled far enough into the valley of humiliation which lies before them. We cannot find it in our hearts to sorrow over the sufferings and misfortunes of people who are as obstinate as they are foolish and wicked. We have no groans to utter over the ruined homes, and desolated farms of fanatics who have involved the republic in the most awful civil war which the world has ever seen. Let the work of destruction go on, and let the torch and sword of war complete their work. It is the will of God. Often, in the history of nations, his Providence punished nations fearfully for their stubborn resistance to his laws. The people before the Flood, blasphemed his statutes, and he annihilated them. The Hebrews, his chosen people, sinned, and he scourged them forty years in the desert. Nation after nation has in like manner been blotted out, because they trampled upon the laws of eternal justice. The cotton States are the gigantic sinners of modern days. We are astonished at their unblushing insolence as much as at their horrid wickedness. In defiance of the laws of Heaven, and the voice of conscience, and in utter contempt of the common voice of civilized Christian nations, they have raised the black flag of human servitude as their standard and proclaimed a crusade against liberty. By slavery they hope to conquer, and make the awful issue before God and man. It is the faith of the pirate brigand, and the highway robber for which they fight, and while they thus fight we shall not sorrow to hear that they are scourged with every form of suffering. They have renounced humanity, and mercy, and deserve none. Affliction will prove useful to them, for it will humble them and bring them to reflection. Let it come, and come heavily. Let it visit them in public and in private, by night and by day, let it follow them everywhere, and increase continually in severity. When their land is one wide scene of desolation, perhaps those tongues which have hitherto uttered such shocking blasphemies against the law of God, the constitution of their country, and of common sense, may plead for mercy and reconciliation.

Every few days the newspapers announce that some wonderful gun, pistol, iron-clad ship, or cannon has been invented, whose powers for destruction will soon bring the war to a prosperous issue. Now we like useful inventions very much, but we feel a far greater desire to see the fire arms and war-ships which we have already, used to some purpose, than to see new weapons or war-invented. Let us use our old weapons more effectively, before we spend our money and thoughts on new inventions. All the armies and fleets in the world will profit as nothing while we tumble our armies upon impregnable fortifications to be butchered, as we did at Fredericksburg, the other day.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 19th inst. says that the following Government shipments have been made:

To Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. TAYLOR, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tennessee:
3,000 cavalry overcoats, 5,000 cavalry trousers,
10,000 infantry trousers, 10,000 blankets,
10,000 boots, 5,000 pairs boots,
10,000 rubber blankets, 3,225 buck gloves,
17,000 wool mittens.

To Lieutenant-Colonel JOHNSON, Nashville, Tennessee:
3,000 cavalry overcoats, 10,000 blankets,
10,000 cavalry trousers, 10,000 pairs boots,
10,000 infantry trousers, 5,000 pairs boots.

Which announcement will cause very pleasant sensations in the breasts of our brave boys.

Rebel Slaves the Feeders of the Rebel Armies.

From the Richmond Examiner.
Read carefully the following article:
LABOR NORTH AND SOUTH.

"The question of labor cannot fail to be a very serious one at the north, if the war goes on much longer. That country has already lost a million of able-bodied men from the business of production. The drain is still going on, and a half million more must be added in another year. This is a frightful loss to a community whose labor is all performed by the class from which enlistments for the army is made. At the South, the heavy labor of the country goes on in spite of the drain of young white men for the war. That labor was always sufficient to provide bread and meat for the population, beside performing much of the work of clothing, sheltering, and otherwise providing for the people.

Except in districts overrun by the enemy, this labor system is still intact and organized, performing all its usual offices for society. But the North possesses no such system. The war makes a frightful hiatus in the ranks of its producing class. A million of men are taken from the support of their families to join the army, and probably a half million more are diverted from old productive pursuits to the expensive work connected with arming and supplying troops in the field and vessels on the water.

Upon this scarce condition of labor has come the war, taking off from one to one and a half millions of men from the industry of north, and furnishing a heavy demand for new departments labor, for maintaining the most stupendous of all military operations. Every hour employed by a soldier in the duties of the camp, and by an artisan in manufacturing war material, is a dead loss to the wealth of the north. This loss cannot fail to be felt, sooner or later, in the most intense degree by that people. It will manifest itself in the rise of all prices; in the decrease of exports; in the scarcity and exorbitant prices of foreign goods; in the depreciation of money; in the weight of taxation; and in the lamentable sufferings of the poor, the widow and the orphan, for the necessities of life.

The fanatics of the north used to denounce the young men of the south for idleness and pride; but, if they did nothing before, these young men fight now; and if they were idle before the war, their employment in the army does not decrease the labor of our country. In proportion as the northern young men were industrious before, is the loss for the labor of that country felt now. They were more industrious, in fact, than our southern young men, but they were so from necessity, and that the very same necessity which then compelled them to labor, now oppresses the country which has lost their labor by sending them to the army.

The Richmond Journal boasts in the above article, that the Confederate troops are supplied with provisions, clothing, and shelter, by the labor of that species of property known as slaves. The slaves labor and thus enable the great body of the white population to become soldiers, and these slaves according to the claim of the rebel themselves, are not persons, but property, just as much as oxen, horses, and mules. They may be bought, sold, transferred, and given away, at will. Now if we have a right to weaken the rebels by capturing their horses, cattle and other brute property, why may we not embarrass them by taking their slaves? If we may lawfully destroy, or carry off their commissary stores, why may we not take possession of the "chattels" whose labor produces these stores? If the mules which plough the corn crop may be taken as a lawful prize of war, why may not the slave also be taken, who guides and drives the mules? We see no reason why one species of the enemy's property may be captured, and another more dangerous species, be allowed to continue in his possession, on the ground that its safety is guaranteed by the Constitution, which the enemy is laboring to destroy. Common sense dictates that the Federal Government should do with the slave what ever may be most profitable to itself and here to the rebels. If we cannot touch the slaves of rebels, neither can we touch their stock, their crops, or other property.

The New York Herald says:
From the letter of our New Orleans correspondent, published in another column this morning, we learn that Mrs. Beauregard is now lying at the point of death in that city, and that Gen. Butler has sent a polite note to Gen. Beauregard, of the rebel army, inviting him to visit his dying wife, and promising him respectful treatment and a safe passage through our lines and back to his command.

A rebel paper says that Gen. Rosecrans is "in a dilemma." We guess he'll knock its horns off.—*Low Journal.*

The rebel Generals are in a terrible dilemma, when they can't get a few horns to knock off.

Monday night's mail was small in quantity and poor in quality. Our exchanges contained hardly any item of general interest.

The following glowing compliment comes to us in the columns of that bright-faced and lively journal, the *San-dusky (O.) Register*. However undeserved the other praises which the *Register* bestows upon us, may be, we claim that it tells the strict and simple truth, in defining our political position to be "neither abolition nor anti-abolition, but out-and-out Union, and nothing else." We have neither leisure nor disposition to engage in the discussion of any other matter in this great crisis, save that which involves all that is dear to Americans—the salvation of the country. If the *Nashville Union* shall succeed in animating the desponding, in reassuring and confirming the wavering, and in inciting all patriots to work more vigorously for the safety of the Republic, our highest ambition will be gratified.

The Nashville Union.

The *Nashville Union* is just as live a paper as there is in the world, and as soundly loyal as it is full of life. There is no if nor and, no doubt or hesitancy about its loyalty. It is neither abolition nor anti-abolition, but out-and-out Union, and nothing else. It would not conserve slavery—whether the Union is saved or not—but would save the Union by the only practical means, crushing the rebellion and the rebels, whatever may be the fate of slavery. "It has no watchword but FREEDOM AND NATIONALITY," and under that it strikes the most trenchant and telling blows at the rebellion. With such papers in all the border States, there would be no question as to the loyal sentiment which would be built up.

After an absence of many weeks from our office, with the exception of a few chance numbers, we last night received copies of the 11th and 12th inst. They were welcome visitors. We hope its coming will hereafter be more regular, and in the hope that some may be persuaded to subscribe to it, we give below the terms of the several issues.

It is a good paper for the hesitating, halting, doubtful and half-hearted to take to fire their patriotism and stir up their zeal.

The Cane Crop Destroyed.

[From the Advocate, Dec. 9.]

By intelligence received from the upper coast, yesterday, we learn that the recent cold weather has been attended with heavy frost, which on some estates has killed all the standing cane, sufficient force not being available to protect it. It is therefore, can be readily concluded that the prospects for anything like an average half yield may be abandoned. As for the saving of seed plants for the next year's crop, there are only isolated estates that are in working order to protect them. The future for the sugar interest of Louisiana is gloomy, extremely so.

As for the cotton interest, that is all involved in mystery. No information of a reliable character is attainable, we can, however, arrive at one conclusion—that if there has been any cotton picked during the present season, it is worthless, because there is no baling in the country to cover it, and put it in order for transportation to market. Talking about the staple, brought up an inquiry of the newly discovered country called "Asclepias," which is to produce such a prolific quantity. We have made inquiries of the whereabouts of the new El Dorado cotton country. No one knows.

A NAVAL "WHAT IS IT" TO BE ARMED IMMEDIATELY.—At the Brooklyn Navy Yard a queer nondescript, which was commenced last summer in the yard, and left in statu quo ever since, is to be finished at once and launched. The New York papers state that on Tuesday the employees of the yard and a few privileged visitors were thrown into excitement by the appearance in the yard of a weapon as singular as the nondescript itself. It is a gun of the strangest aspect imaginable, and seems capable of discharging sixty pounds of shot. It is made of brass or composition, and its breech and muzzle rest on a frame or pedestal of the same material as the gun. There are none of the ordinary appliances for firing a cannon attached to it. And this irregular arm is to be the battery of the "What Is It." The "What Is It" is a huge box, near fifteen feet high, and twelve feet wide or thereabouts. It is caulked so as to be almost air-tight, and has an internal diameter of about twenty-four feet, and looks very like a tunnel inside. The gun will be within, and although in firing, will protrude through the port-hole, a porch or "porfice" covers the muzzle. That is all that can be known of the "What Is It," which may be a submarine battery, with an air gun, or a Delano infernal machine, for all the outside public know.

A merchant from the interior of Mississippi describes the people as suffering great hardships. Cotton can be bought for 80 per pound Confederate money. Large quantities have been burnt along the river banks, and for twenty miles back from Vicksburg downward. Flour at Jackson, Miss., is \$40 per barrel; coffee, \$4 per pound; tea, \$17; women's shoes, \$15 to \$17; men's, \$25.

Two thousand and twenty-five bushels of corn were raised this year on twenty-eight acres of ground, on the farm of J. Thomas, in Moorefield Township, about three miles north of our city. The field was plowed and plowed in the fall. Who can beat that?—*Springfield Republic.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

Highly Important From Washington.

Dissolution of the Cabinet.

Great Political Crisis.

Dec. 21. Dec. 21. Dec. 21.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Washington, Dec. 21.—Since the 17th ult., the Government censorship has been tightened so as to prevent the telegraphic transmission of important changes and complications which have convulsed political circles at the Capital. The censorship having again been relaxed, it may be well to give an outline of recent events. On the 16th inst., the Republican Senators had a caucus to consider what was necessary in the light of the last eighteen months' management, and of the recent culmination, to the public confidence to the Administration. A general feeling of hostility to the Cabinet as at present organized, was developed. On the 17th inst. another caucus was held, when a resolution was offered and came near being adopted, declaring want of confidence in Seward, and asking the President to put some more earnest and reliable man in his place. They finally agreed, however, on another resolution, calling on the President to reorganize the Cabinet, which was presented to the President next day by a Committee of nine Senators. Meantime Seward heard of these proceedings, and seeing that the resolution as finally passed really referred to him, hastened to tender his resignation. Assistant Secretary Fred. Seward did the same. Their private papers at the State Department were packed up, and they prepared to return to New York as soon as their successors should be appointed. Seward's resignation seemed necessarily to require that of several others, if not of the whole Cabinet, in order that the President might determine upon a policy which should mark the future conduct of his Administration, and then reorganize the Cabinet with reference to that policy. On Friday when Seward's resignation became generally known, it was at once supposed that a general resignation of all—unless, perhaps, Chase—would speedily follow. It was reported that Montgomery Blair, who was only less obnoxious than Seward, had resigned, but the report proved unfounded, and finally, on Saturday, Chase himself resigned. As there had been a general concurrence in the opinion that, under no circumstances, ought he to leave the Cabinet, his resignation was interpreted as a strong hint to the rest that when he resigned there could be no possible excuse for their failing to do the same. Rumors of Montgomery Blair's resignation were now renewed, but still could not be found well founded. Meantime, Stanton and others who did not wish to resign, and who saw that Seward's retirement compelled a reorganization of the Cabinet in which they might possibly be left out, had been busy trying to induce Seward to return, and several weak-kneed Senators had been helping in the same work. They were materially aided in this by the difficulty of filling Seward's place. Senator Fessenden seemed pointed at by common assent as the proper man to take the State Department, but Fessenden was understood to positively refuse unless the re-organization was thorough and complete. Chase was talked of as a good man for premier but then who could take the Treasury. A further difficulty was in getting their members to resign so that the re-organization could be effected. Stanton was understood to have declared that he could not be forced out, and Blair seemed to act, if not talk, in the same way. The President seemed unwilling to displace these gentlemen, unless they indicated a disposition to relieve him of his embarrassment by voluntarily retiring, and so matters came to a dead lock, and the Cabinet complications appeared worse entangled than ever. Affairs still remain uncertain. Some Senators are said to have backed down from their position, and every effort is said to be making to get Chase and Seward to come back and have things go along in the old way.

Many well-informed persons insist to-night that this will be the result, while others maintain that Chase, at least, cannot be coaxed back, and most probably Seward cannot either, and that therefore the Cabinet revolution is inevitable. It seems generally conceded that if a new Cabinet is formed Fessenden will go in as Secretary of State and Chase as Secretary of the Treasury. Speakers Grow is talked of to succeed Blair, and Schuyler Colfax to take Grow's place as speaker of the House. For other places part of the names are mentioned, but everything on this subject is purely conjectural.

Winter Davis seems to meet with more favor than any border State man, though Judge Holt is also favorably mentioned. It is definitely ascertained that up to this evening none but Seward and Chase have resigned. Should Seward be brought back, and Chase left out, the Cabinet would be organized on the border State basis. On the other hand if Seward is left out and Chase brought back, a vigorous and consistent Republican policy will be inaugurated.

Cairo, Dec. 22.—An eye witness to the taking of Trenton says that Col. Fry was in command of only 200 men. When Colonel Fry heard that the rebels were approaching the latter place, he made breastworks of cotton bales around the depot and placed his men behind them. The rebels, attacking with three pieces of artillery, fired thirty rounds, when the Federals surrendered. During the skirmish several rebel saddles were emptied. Col. Taylor, of the 5th Ohio, with Col. Hawkins' Zouave regiment, went on a reconnaissance to Lexington, Tennessee, on Friday, where they met a large cavalry force, and were badly cut up. A number of them were captured. Col. Hawkins escaped, but was captured when he reached Trenton.

Dyer Station, this side of Trenton, was evacuated yesterday morning. At Rutherford, the first station this side of Dyer, there was skirmishing yesterday afternoon with the rebels, under command of General Black, formerly of Trenton.

Gen. Davis started for Columbus this morning, and it is thought he has either driven off or captured the rebels.

Gen. Sherman's division is reported to have embarked on transports at Memphis on Saturday; destination either Vicksburg or a flank movement on the rebels at Grenada, in which vicinity they have concentrated in large force.

The steamer Mill Boy, engaged in trading for cotton between Memphis and Helena, stopped at Commerce, Mississippi, forty-five miles below the latter place, and remained there about two hours. Just as they were leaving, sixty of Blythe's cavalry rushed down the bank and got on the staging before they were discovered. The first intimation was a volley of musketry, fired regularly by platoons.

As soon as the first volley was given the boat backed into the stream, bow down. She had a head of steam on, and made good time, the guerrillas following and firing by platoons. The pilot and mate lay flat on the floor. It is supposed one hundred and twenty rounds were fired. Dr. J. D. Lindsey, of Memphis, was shot through the head and killed, and another man, name unknown, was shot while coming off in a boat at Commerce, and fell dead into the river.

The Mill Boy went to Helena that night, and Col. J. R. Slack, commander of the post, sent a gunboat and the transport City Belle, with sufficient force to clear out the rebels.

They reached Commerce at twelve o'clock on Thursday night. The gunboats shelled the force away, and the infantry burned the town and houses for five miles around.

Ten prisoners, including a Mrs. Hayden were brought to Memphis in charge of Capt. J. D. Brunner, co. D, 47th Indiana.

The Mill Boy is now at President's Island No. 1, not having fuel enough to reach Memphis.

It is generally understood that Blythe's cavalry is engaged pouncing on boats. They fired into the Mill Boy once as she was coming up from Helena, but did no further damage.

The rebel force operating on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is estimated at 10,000 infantry and cavalry, mostly the latter. Yesterday morning they shot into a train, trying to kill the engineer. All the trestle-work between Jackson and Humboldt is destroyed. People living at the end of the road are being organized, drilled, and armed. There is a gunboat at Columbus. Five companies of the 35th Iowa went down last night.

The latest advices from Arkansas indicate that very few troops have been sent into Vicksburg. The Confederates in the State are divided into two grand divisions, under Holmes and Hindman, the former on the east side of White River, and the latter at North Mountain. They are mostly Texans and Louisianians. Bacon at Little Rock is sixty cents a pound, and flour from seventy to one hundred dollars a barrel. Corn is the principal article grown this year. Quinine is worth from forty to sixty dollars an ounce.

The Confederates are massing their forces on Big Black River, near Canton, Miss.

The Grenada Appeal has not been issued since the removal from Grenada.

Rev. Dr. White, of the Episcopal Church, formerly a rank secessionist, preached a sermon in favor of peace on last Sunday in Memphis. Gen. Sherman and many army officers were present.

Gov. Johnson having appointed the 29th inst. for the election of Congressmen, there is likely to be quite a canvass and a full vote in Memphis.

Some of our prisoners have tried to escape at Mount City, to avoid being sent South.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveller says that Secretary Stanton has determined to prohibit the transmission of newspaper despatches by telegraph.

To Lessees of Market Stalls, and Others.

THE FIRST ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE MARKET requests the attention of all persons occupying stalls in the Market-house, as well as of those desiring to lease such stalls, to the following notice of an act entitled "An Act to bring into force the several laws relating to the Market-house," which reads as follows:

Sec. 8. On or before the first day of January, in each year, the First Assistant Clerk of the Market shall lease out the stalls of the market, under the Mayor's direction. He shall take from each lessee a lease with good security, to be approved by the Mayor, for the payment of the rent quarterly in advance. The form of the lease shall be made out by the Recorder.

Applications may be made to the undersigned, at his office in the Market-house.

THOMAS McCARTHY,
First Assistant Clerk of the Market-house.
Dec. 24-1 Jan.

FOR FAMILY USE.

10,000 LBS. EXTRA SUGAR—CHERRY BRAND, (Washington.)
5,000 LBS. EXTRA SUGAR—Clear Brand.
50 barrels Extra Family Flour.
McLAUGHLIN,
Corner of College and Church streets,
Feb. 24-25.

15
DINING SALOON
AND
RESTAURANT
1

E. SPRAGUE

(Late of Camp Denison, Ohio.)

PROPRIETOR.

Nos. 15 & 17 Cedar Street.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT HAS JUST BEEN renovated and entirely refitted, and we are prepared to serve up Meals at all hours, and in the most stylish known to the culinary art.

Our BILL OF FARE will consist of

EVERY SEASONABLE ARTICLE

KNOWN TO THE EPICURE.

We are determined to render the above, in point of comfort and respectability, the most popular place in Nashville. Polite waiters always on hand attend to the wants of the patrons.

The very best brands of

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.,

always on hand, at moderate prices.

Dec. 19-3m

CHOICE

GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE.

Brown, Crushed and Powdered

SUGAR,

Cheese, Star Candles, Spices,

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

FRESH BUTTER

SODA, INDIGO,

CONSTANTLY ARRIVING, AND FOR SALE

to dealers and families on favorable terms.

None but the best Articles kept.

Give us a call,

At WM. LYON'S STAND,

MARKET STREET.

Dec. 18-4f Between Church and Broad.

W. E. Childs & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 52 North College St.,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR UNCURED

MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER.

Dec. 20-4f

W. Mat Brown & Co.

GENERAL

BUSINESS AGENCY,

FOR SELLING

REAL & PERSONAL ESTATE,

Renting of Houses, Etc.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL

business entrusted to their care.

Office, No. 46 Cherry street, between Union

and Deaderick. [Dec. 16-1m]

FOR RENT.

THE FOUR HOUSES, CORNER BROAD

and Market streets, occupied respect-

ively by J. Strick, Druggist, Thos. Holman,

J. Longmire, and the late adjutant, now

vacant. Also, two excellent DWELLING HOUSES,

on Summer street, the one occupied by Marie de

Ronde, and the one adjoining.

Decisions can be had from the first of January

for the year 1863. For particulars, apply to

Dec. 12-3-8f W. G. HANSEY, Agent.

HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED, for

which we will pay the highest market

prices. They must be from five to eight

years old, fifteen hands high, and of dark colors.

Apply at the stable of R. A. HENDERSON,

Cherry street, where either of the undersigned may be

found. J. S. LEAVY,

H. S. LYTLE,

Dec. 12-1m.

WANTED FOR CASH,

Cotton Rags,

Hemp and Damaged Cotton.

Old Rope and Gunnies,

(In large or small lots.)

INGHAM, SWIFT & CO.

88-89 At

FRENCH & REID'S,

Corner of Market and Clark streets.

Dec. 20-2f

CRIPPED BY THE FALLS OF LOVERING'S RIVER.

2 BBS. NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.

2 BBS. PALM SOAP, adjuvating, now

vacant. Also, two excellent DWELLING HOUSES,

on Summer street, the one occupied by Marie de

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